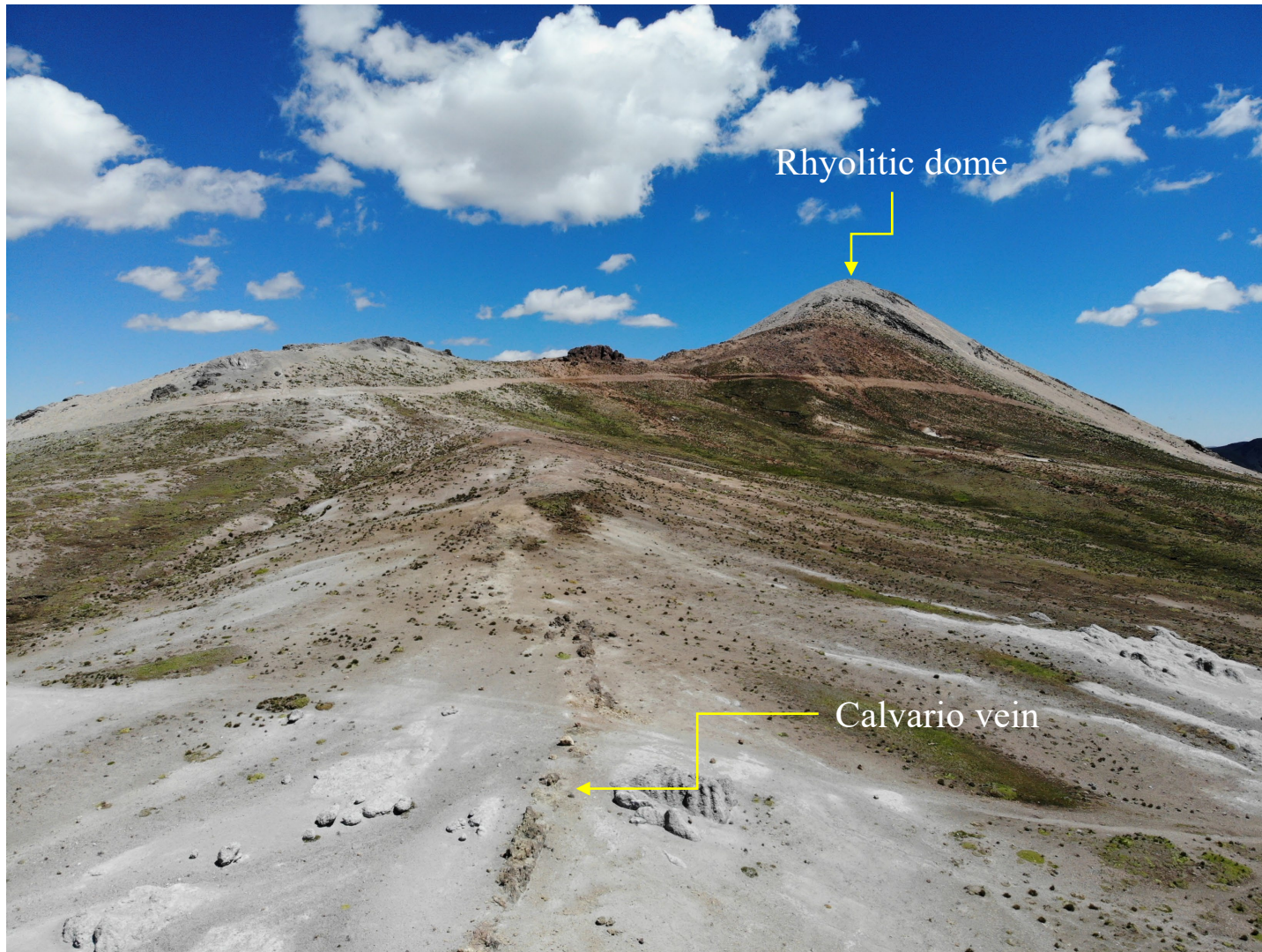


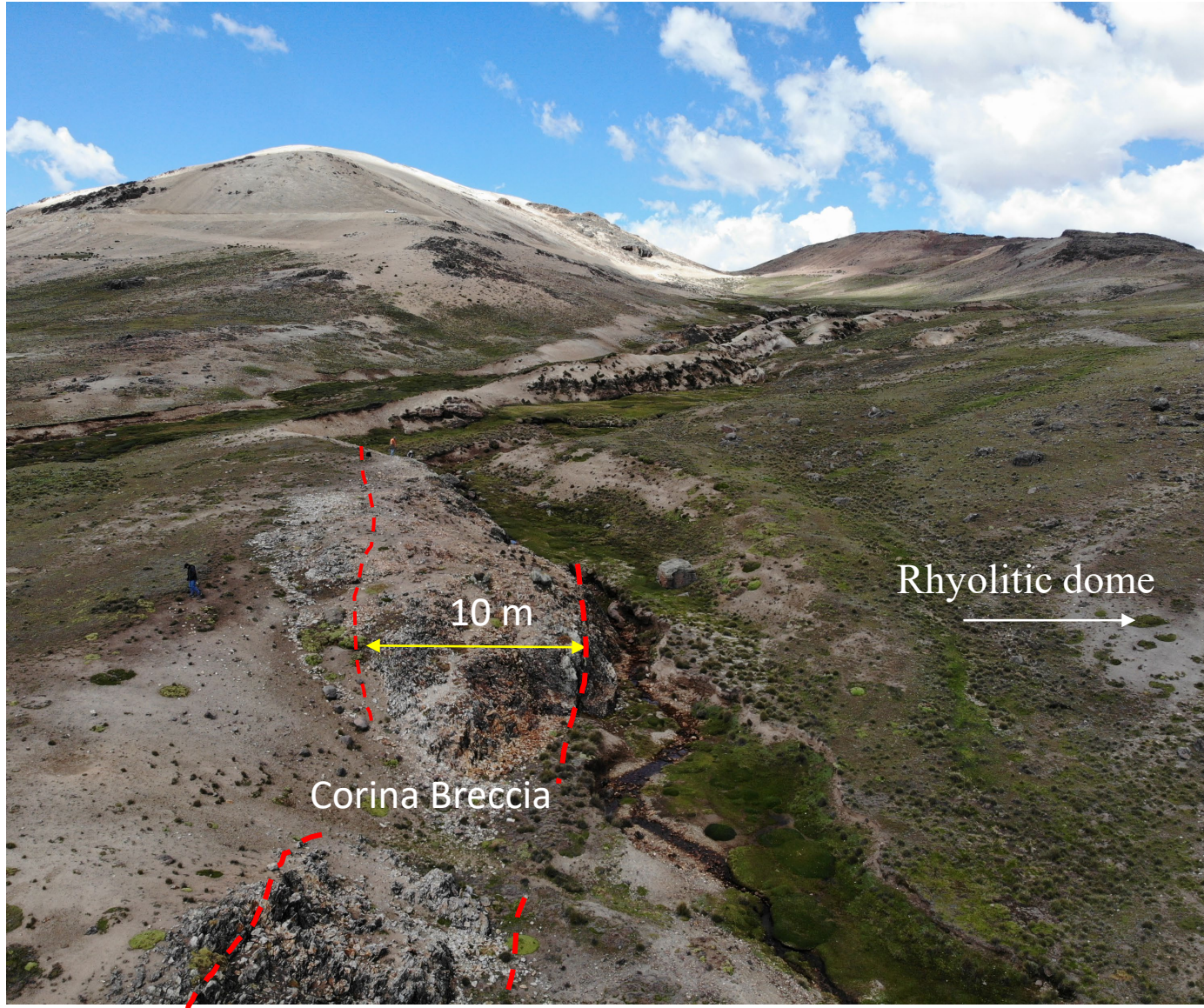
**CORINA EPITHERMAL
GOLD-SILVER PROJECT**

**Identification of Rhyolite domes
with strong vein stock working
and epithermal alteration
features enhance potential for
discovery of further gold-silver
mineralization**



Veins and breccias can be easily seen outcropping at the surface due to quartz being more resistant to weathering than the surrounding rhyolite host rock.

Gold and silver mineralization is hosted in multi-phase brecciated structures adjacent to a rhyolite dome that is also stock worked and mineralized.



The part of the Corina Breccia shown in this photo is approximately 10m wide. Rhyolite domes are present along the strike extension from the breccia (to the east) and off to the right (to the south and out of view).

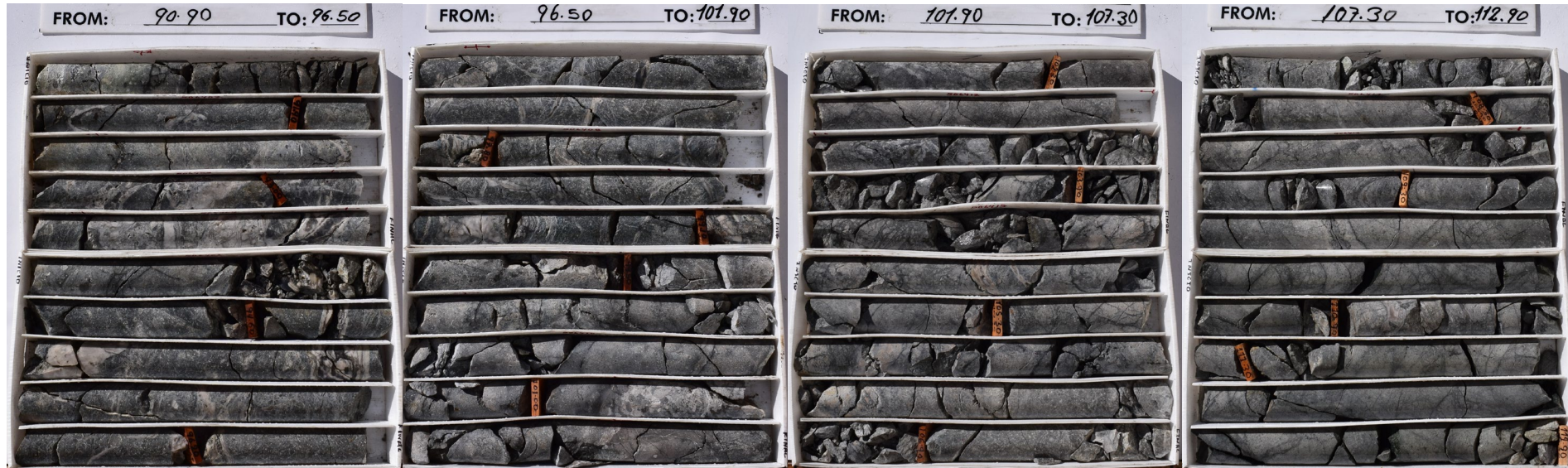


Strong hydrothermal alteration (extensive white bleaching of the volcanics) south of the rhyolitic dome with intense quartz vein stockwork indicate a good structural environment for gold-silver mineralization.



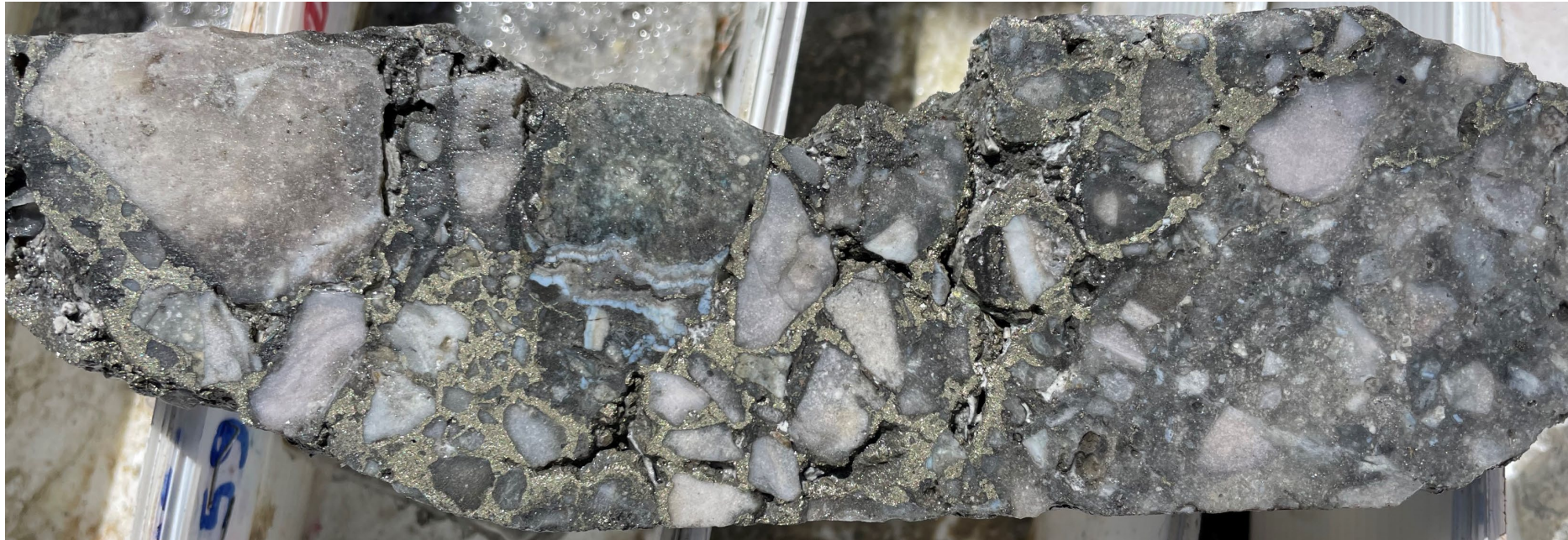
DHCOR19007: 134.4 – 139.70 m shows intense stock working of the rhyolitic tuffs hosting the Corina breccia–vein structure. Gold and silver grades for the core sampling are as follows:

From	To	Sample	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
134.50	135.00	506547	13.50	70.10
135.00	136.95	506550	0.87	12.30
136.95	138.30	506551	0.72	6.00
138.30	139.70	506553	0.70	7.40



Assay results for the section of volcanic tuffs in **DHCOR19005** showing some strong Au and Ag results, most notably sample 506403 with 1.15m @ 17.74 ppm Au and 47 ppm Ag.

From	To	Sample	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm
91.10	92.10	506402	4.35	24.20
92.10	93.25	506403	17.75	47.00
93.25	93.65	506404	10.60	47.80
93.65	94.60	506406	2.53	14.70
94.60	96.60	506407	0.46	6.40
96.60	98.60	506408	0.45	4.00
98.60	99.80	506409	1.27	10.30
99.80	101.10	506410	0.49	3.50
101.10	101.65	506411	0.31	2.90
101.65	103.00	506412	0.42	2.00
103.00	104.90	506415	0.36	2.30
104.90	106.90	506416	0.24	1.40
106.90	108.90	506417	0.39	4.50



DHCOR20021: 159.80 – 160.40m: 1.37 ppm Au; 34.51 ppm Ag. Blueish gray quartz, in places with a crustiform texture, probably resulting from hydrothermal fluid boiling. The various shades of gray result from silicification during the hydrothermal brecciation event associated with mineralization.

Multiple stages of mineralization as evidenced by sulphides in the clasts (earlier event) and as matrix fill between the clasts (later event).

Partial view of the Corina Breccia that is easily seen in this satellite image. The surface outcrop is approximately 10m wide.



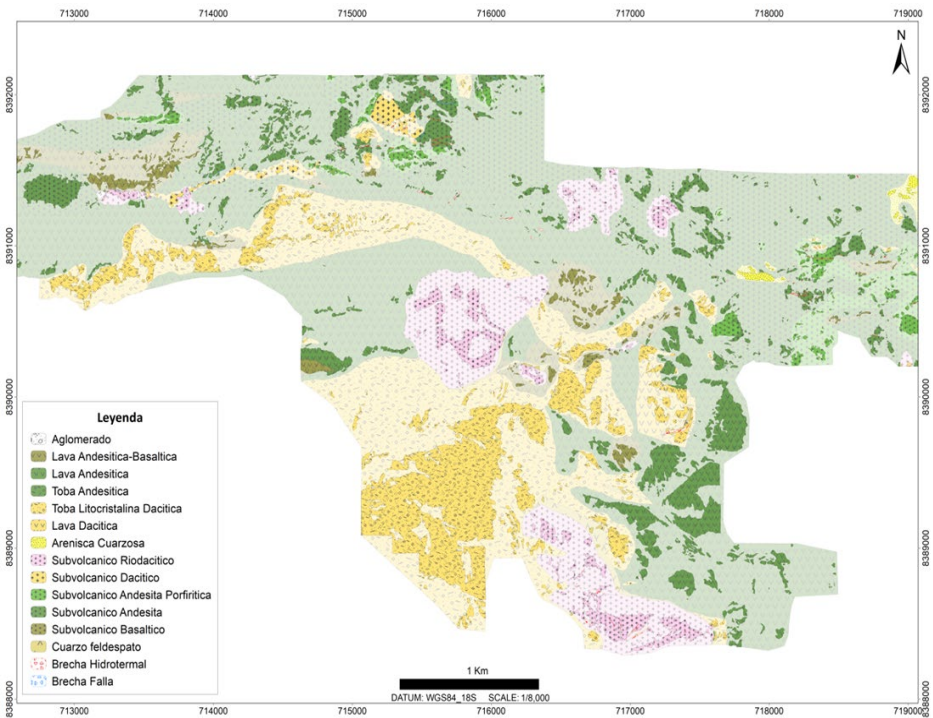
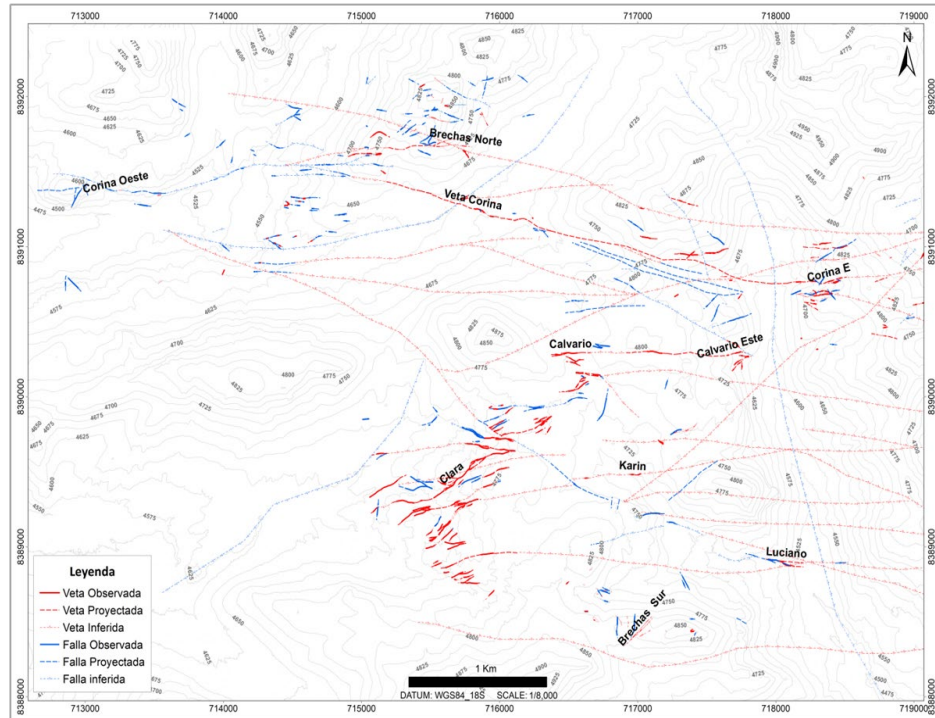


Quartz vein with hydrothermal fluid boiling (crustiform) textures and gray silica with gold values in the hanging wall of the Corina breccia (this is the same breccia as seen in the satellite image in the previous slide). Strong alteration is seen in the breccia and in areas adjacent to the rhyolite domes.

A chip sample of this outcrop assayed **1.16 ppm Au**



DHCOR20021: 158.90 m - 159.80 m : 0.73 ppm Au; 15.98 ppm Ag. Blueish gray- quartz with crustiform textures attributed to hydrothermal fluid boiling. The various shades of gray result from silicification during the hydrothermal brecciation event.



Subvolcanic rhyolite shown in dark pink on the map on the right is surrounded by hydrothermal breccia shown in light pink. The hydrothermal breccia is related to the rhyodacite intrusion. The hydrothermal fluids have brecciated the periphery of the rhyolite dome and allowed the ingress of the gold and silver-bearing fluids. The hydrothermal breccia is highly silicified and exhibits boiling textures and shows multiple generations of sulphide mineralization, as shown by the presence of sulphides within and between breccia clasts. Additional ingress of Au and Ag would have been by the E-W trending quartz veins that have been mapped at surface (map on the left).